

NSC BRIEFING

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KHRUSHCHEV SPEECH TO 21ST PARTY CONGRESS

- I. Khrushchev led off special 21st party congress, which opened on Tuesday, with a six-hour speech on the USSR's new seven-year economic plan.
 - A. ~~[Preliminary study of TASS summary of]~~ Speech does not reveal any significant changes in plan goals approved by Central Committee last November.
 - B. Khrushchev's optimistic estimates about future Soviet economic prospects indicate that chief purpose of Congress is to give plan maximum propaganda support and to launch it on a wave of self-confidence.
 1. Khrushchev asserted that plan marked USSR's entrance into culminating stage of its progress toward "full communism."
 2. By plan's end in 1965, he claimed, the USSR will have overtaken the US in many areas of production and by 1970 will surpass us in per capita industrial production.
 3. He also predicted that agricultural output would increase by 70 percent. "Good appetites, comrades," he shouted.
 4. With attainment of the USSR's economic goals, he went on, world balance of forces will show a "decisive edge" in favor of the bloc. This result will be so obvious, he said, that then "even the most diehard imperialists" will not dare to use force against Communists.
- II. ~~(Moscow Home Service version of Khrushchev)~~ Speech includes statement--
"series^{al} production of ICRM's has been organized". ~~Not carried in~~

A. This implies USSR is in position to produce standardized missile at planned rate for delivery to operational units.

B. Current estimates state Soviet Union will probably have initial operational capability *This implies would* and begin serial production *This year*
Some time this year

III. In his discussion of foreign policy issues, Khrushchev reiterated standard Soviet positions on most issues.

A. On disarmament--"main task today"--he offered standard Soviet formula for permanent ban on testing, production and use of nuclear weapons and guided missiles and destruction of stockpiles.

B. He repeated Soviet position on Germany set forth in 10 January notes calling for peace treaty and conversion of West Berlin into free city.

C. In his treatment of relations with UAR, however, Khrushchev for first time expressed openly Moscow's displeasure over Nasir's cleanup of Communists in UAR.

1. Khrushchev first praised Nasir but then said he could not remain silent about *in this context* *in some countries against "progressives"* UAR campaign being conducted "under spurious guise of anti-Communism."

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2. He also said UAR accusations against Communists were "wrong" and helped divide effort against imperialism

D. Soviet leaders reported to be worried over effect UAR's example will have on bloc's relations with other Afro-Asian states, but they are probably also concerned with signs of recent improvement in Cairo's relations with West and hope to gain "breathing spell" for Iraqi Communists.

IV. Khrushchev's remarks on bloc affairs and presence in Moscow of high-ranking delegates from bloc parties have set stage for intra-party discussions after Congress.

A. Khrushchev once again denounced "revisionism." He singled out Yugoslavs on this score, suggesting that there has been no change in Moscow's attitude toward Belgrade.

B. Khrushchev denied allegations of differences between Moscow and Peiping.

1. He conceded that Chinese Communists had adopted many "original" practices but asserted that "we are in full and complete agreement with our sister party in China."

2. Chou En-lai, first foreign representative to address the Congress, spoke in similar vein. He said attempts of US and Yugoslavs to "hinder unity which exists between USSR and China" are in vain. *Chou En-lai said, "Imperialists headed by U.S. and Yugoslav modern revisionists."*

V. Khrushchev renewed his verbal assault on "anti-party group" -- naming Malenkov, Molotov, Bulganin, Kaganovich and Shepilov.

A. He asserted that they had "resorted to vilest methods of factional struggle and splitting tactics" and called them "despicable group of dissenters."

B. Lesser speakers have begun to heap similar abuse on Khrushchev's opponents.

C. Leader of Leningrad party, I. V. Spiridinov, speaking at third day of Congress, denounced anti-party groups and declared: "It is now time for them to answer to the higher organ of the party--the Congress."